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THE TROJAN HORSE OF THE IMPERIALISTS.

- Czechoslovakia -

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The contemporary world is witnessing an uncompromising struggle between the revolutionary forces and imperialism. It is being carried out in economics, in politics and in the ideological sphere. Its aim is to open a way to humanity toward permanent peace, national independence, democracy, socialism and communism. One of the principal sectors of this struggle is ideology. The imperialists are concentrating an extraordinary amount of attention on it at this time. For them, ideological diversion has become one of the most important weapons against the socialist countries. Anticommunist ideologists feverishly seek new ways and forms of battle, are increasing their efforts to utilize conscience as a means of infiltrating an enemy ideology into the minds of our people.

Of course, we do not consider every clash of ideas an ideological diversion, although we know that the aim is the same: to restore capitalism in our country. However, the imperialists have built numerically and materially strong central points from which they direct their psychological war, expend considerable means on the illegal distribution of subversive printed matter and other material in communist countries, undervalue the results of our people's work, try to weaken our socialist conscience, exhort them to break our laws, etc.

Anticommunism has become the ideal platform of ideological diversion. According to imperialist planning, it should lead to a schism in the world communist movement, in socialist community life, to a dissolution of individual communist parties, to dissent among the workers, etc. Enemies of socialism are trying to incite all against all, invent and magnify conflicts and try to intrude into the smallest fissures.

The magnitude of the struggle on the ideological front in the last period of time has exceeded the capabilities of individual institutions and thus is being increasingly transferred to the patronage and

direct management by individual governments of capitalist countries. One of the most important agents in this struggle in the United States is the United States Information Service (USIA) which carries out its subversive activities in close cooperation with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Council for Psychological and Political War and the State Department. This agency has 239 branches in 105 countries and about 11,000 employees.

The world bourgeoisie has called a number of international meetings to coordinate its anticommunist propaganda. The chief coordinator of the propaganda directed against the countries of the socialist camp is, first, the North Atlantic Pact (NATO). Its council has even organized a special group that has worked out a proposal for pursuing the psychological war best.

Principal Directions of Ideological Diversion.

Many American statesmen have outlined the primary direction to be taken in an attack on communism on the ideological front. J.F. Kennedy, Averell Harriman, Dean Rusk, Adlai Stevenson and, lately, Lyndon Johnson also have called for an "individual approach" to individual socialist countries, to gradually pull them back into capitalism. Among them also is the chairman of the State Foreign Affairs Committee, William Fulbright, who, in the spring of 1964, demanded an end to the "old myths" of American foreign policy.

Imperialist propaganda is not seeking an "individual approach" only to individual socialist countries. Increasingly, it also tries to approach, in a diversified manner, various groups and strata of the population. We feel its intensified activity aimed at cultural workers, artists and other members of the intelligentsia. It tries to influence youth, labor, farmers, to inject itself among believers of various religions. It propagates and supports nationalism, revisionism, liberalistic tendencies, attacks the communist party, implements measures, and stimulates reactivation of all sorts of relics.

The prime cutting edge of ideological diversion is directed against the unity of the socialist camp and the task of the Soviet Union as the leading force of the world revolutionary movement. Proof of this is Sen. W. Fulbright's attitude in Dallas in December of 1964. In his speech, the Senator emphasized that in "bridging the East and West" we must approach individual countries in the socialist camp in the spirit of "a policy of differentiated friendship and enmity". The degree of friendship or enmity toward such countries becomes apparent in the attitude of the U.S. and its allies on the political and cultural level, and lately mostly on the economic level. An important yardstick for this differentiated approach (in their terminology) is the degree of the so-called liberal attitude of the internal organization of a socialist country. It means that, the faster the "change" in the internal government of an individual socialist country, or of other "concessions", the greater the hope to obtain favorable trade agreements and financial credits from the capitalist countries.

Of no little concern to bourgeois ideologists are problems connected with proletarian internationalism. They try to disturb the practical use and introduction of the principles of proletarian internationalism. They again and again air their slander about unequal trading among socialist countries. Their propaganda agitates against the international socialist division of labor carried out within the scope of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid, and try to incite resistance to it.

The anticommunist ideologists are devoting much attention to the CSSR. They no longer can advocate a return to capitalism as openly by their propaganda as they did after February 1948. They know that, after 17 years, peoples' ideas have changed. Capitalism in this country is definitely a thing of the past. They therefore try to create the impression that their chief aim is not a renewal of capitalism but an "expansion of democracy". They try to incite and encourage nationalistic tendencies and misuse them to create barriers among nationalities, to disturb the common socialist life of our nations. A rather considerable task in their tactics is to underestimate the party's struggle against the remnants of the personality cult. They tried to imprint this process with a stamp of gradual liquidation of the communist ideology and the need to merge with the bourgeois ideology. Their propaganda magnifies internal deficiencies and openly attacks party and government resolutions, tries to discredit party functionaries, ridicule them and create distrust in the party leadership. In this manner it tries to disturb party unity and its close ties with the working masses.

The communist system is labelled ineffective. In order to describe the bourgeois society best, they use demagogic statements about the supposed values of capitalism, about absolute freedom, humanism and a pure democracy. From this it is evident that questions of democracy and freedom are being placed at the forefront of the ideological struggle. They place their greatest interest in the personal, political and social rights of our citizens, in the system of political parties, the purpose of social organizations, the status of individual state agencies and national committees.

The enemy central agencies are especially interested in the area of science and the arts. The enemy protects all extreme and revisionist elements, attempts to create doubts as to whether Marxism is right, or adherence to the party, etc. He tries to penetrate our scientific research, bring in and encourage non-Marxist opinions, defend idealism. A part of his efforts to gain influence over our scientific workers, to fascinate them, is corruption, though frequently kept under cover. This has been found even by some of our scholarship students in the capitalist countries.

A number of examples testifies that workers in these fields are being sought out purposely and that interest in them is not accidental but is organized purposefully. Before the start of a discussion during a lecture tour in the West, our leading scientific worker was told that all his works had been studied thoroughly and that he therefore had to reply in the sense of his heretofore unpublished works. It was obvious

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that the questions directed at him were designed to ascertain the present status of Czechoslovak research. The "colleagues" of two other workers of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences systematically questioned them on the current status of our research during the American visit. This "interest" exceeded the scope of a normal exchange of scientific experiences.

The importance of gaining highly trained members of the intelligentsia was underscored by President Johnson who, in January of this year, proposed to the Congress a faster and more benevolent expedition of immigration formalities for highly trained persons and for specialists. A representative of American public life expressed this more factually when he said: "It costs us \$200,000 to train an expert in this country, and only one out of 500 graduates is worth anything". Thus they concentrate on additionally recruiting experts and scholarship recipients from all over the world since they expect that at least 10% of these will request immigration.

These efforts can be rounded out by the following example: A number of immigrants and scholarship students work in the laboratories of Indiana (USA) University, for wages far below the average American standards. A university representative, at the time a consulting expert to the American government, offered the Czechoslovak scholarship student an extension of his stay for two or more years, or permanently.

Similar cases occurred in the arts. A representative of a foreign art agency would come to the CSSR and engage dancers for tours in various countries, including East Germany. He promised that, following the engagement in East Germany, he would provide them with a glorious life and artistic career in the West. During their stay in East Germany, some visited West Berlin where a Czech emigrant got in touch with them. He had been well informed about their personal lives, gradually began to compromise them and thus created a situation facilitating his endeavor to gain them for informing.

Roman Jacobson, an American scientist, visited the CSSR. As a worker at Harvard University (US) and an American intelligence expert for Eastern Europe he made recommendations on how best to influence the Czechoslovak intelligentsia. Some of his proposals -- mailing literature publicizing the American way of life to a private address, interesting cultural and scientific workers in contact with representative offices of capitalist countries, offers of US scholarship to young scientists to influence them ideologically, have been implemented.

One of the areas at which imperialist diversion is especially directed is the life of our young people. Their inexperience in life, instability of character and naivete, combined with our insufficient educational influence, provide fertile soil for an active foreign ideology, anarchism and uncritical admiration of the western way of life. Enemy tendencies, smuggled among our youth, have affected a part of them unfavorably. This has become apparent in the negative tendencies of some youth groups in the recent past. The enemy start with the simple fact that youngsters like music, especially jazz. With the aid of music they attempt to influence

the young, draw them to listening to foreign broadcasts and away from public and political life, thus affecting them negatively.

This increased interest evidenced in the young people leads them to use, in their propaganda, largely socialist terms, together with a good dosage of social demagoguery and pleasing slogans. They declare that their aim is to attain a full and free development of the human personality, a just distribution of the national revenue, etc. This demagogic play with socialist slogans is to deceive youth in the socialist countries, that youth for which capitalism is lodged in the deep past.

Forms of Ideological Penetration

By using ideological diversion the enemy attempts to transmit the war of ideas into our country by various means. He accumulates many facts and data on specific phenomena, regions and groups which they wish to influence. Information obtained about our country also is used to influence their own citizens in the anticommunist spirit. They do not use direct lies in their arguments but rather deformed and distorted half-truths, stolen slogans, etc. In their anticommunist struggle they are activating all existing bourgeois organizations and propaganda instruments in the entire so-called free world.

The greatest mass penetration in the most advantageous way of enemy propaganda into our country, and one which is most important for the official agencies of the bourgeois world, is the use of tourist travel. Visits by citizens of the capitalist countries have been increasing year by year. While in 1962 Czechoslovakia was visited by 131,347 foreigners and in 1963 by 134,342, the number of visitors from capitalist countries last year was 744,210. The overwhelming part of these come to the CSSR with the sincere desire to become acquainted with the lives of our people.

However, the enemy central agencies have different ideas concerning the expansion of tourism. They try to use it for political agitation and for the infiltration of a bourgeois ideology. Tourists coming here are instructed in the methods of propagandizing, and some receive actual tasks about which they must submit written reports upon their return.

American anticommunists issue a number of guide books and instructions for tourists summarizing experiences and advice on how to behave and how to react to a situation, and how to propagate the bourgeois ideology during their visits to socialist countries. For example, in the guidebooks issued in the US entitled "The Soviet Union" and "Agitator's Diary" it is recommended to Americans to evidence greater flexibility in their answers to questions that are most vulnerable to the US (unemployment, race discrimination, etc.) The instructions contain a recommendation that facts should be given falsely if this is necessary "in the interest of the matter". This is borne out also by Robert Kennedy's statement at a seminar dealing with the programming of student trips abroad in 1962: "You can be very pleasant and

attractive and yearn to see a foreign country, but if you cannot agitate for America, you better stay at home..."

These and other exhortations find a ready echo in some. During their visit here and in their contact with our citizens they falsely describe and praise conditions in the West as truly ideal, point out fine opportunities for private enterprise. They undervalue the growth of socialism in the CSSR, praise and defend various nationalistic and chauvinistic tendencies, encourage Czech citizens to emigrate and to undertake hostile actions against our government. Some misuse tourism to corrupt our citizens, to engage in foreign currency machinations, even to become guilty of punishable acts. One of these was Fritz Walter of Vienna. In addition to engaging in a number of punishable acts, subterfuges and larceny, he enticed a Czech woman to emigrate by threatening her.

In November 1964, Helmuth Draws-Tischen, a West German professor, arrived in the CSSR -- the editor of a magazine called Journal of Austro-nesian Studies. He came to exchange experiences with our scientific workers. However, instead, he attacked our socialist administration during his visits to scientific institutes, grossly insulted state functionaries, the Czech and Slovak nations. When Czechoslovak citizens protested against his insults he cried that they were infecting him with communist propaganda. The scientific workers with whom he was in contact alerted the appropriate offices to his offensive behavior. It was decided that his further stay in the CSSR was undesirable, and he was requested to leave.

On occasion, and upon returning from the CSSR, tourists write biased articles to discredit the growth of socialism here before the workers of the capitalist world. An example is Billy Holder's article entitled "Few are Happy in Paradise", in the Almagordo Daily News. He grossly misrepresents the Czechoslovak situation, belittles socialist management, the life of our people, our standard of living, etc.

The enemies of our socialist republic also misuse trips by Czechoslovak citizens to capitalist countries for the infiltration of a bourgeois ideology. They attach themselves to them under various excuses, often right after they cross the border. They look them up in their places of residence, offer various services and gifts, provide one-time financial aid, invite them to selected and properly instructed families. They affect interest in economic and political problems and persuade them, in a number of cases, not to return to their homeland. They promise to secure favorable jobs for them, furnished apartments and other advantages. They often gain them for espionage projects.

For example, one Czechoslovak woman citizen was visited by the police during her stay in West Germany, and persuaded to emigrate. They provided her with financial aid, and she was showered with special care and attention throughout her stay. She even was given a chance to take a trip to France. She told about it all upon her return to the CSSR.

Another woman citizen said, upon her return from West Germany, that during her registration at the city hall in Gemunden officials were trying to persuade her to stay in West Germany. She was promised various advantages, including a complete pension.

A citizen who was visiting his mother in West Germany was called upon by an unknown man who appealed to his German nationality and asked him to sign up for cooperation with the intelligence service. Our citizen who was being threatened by the recruiter, apparently accepted, but upon his return advised the Czechoslovak authorities of all that had transpired.

In a number of cases such enemy action is aided actively by some Czechoslovak citizens who, when abroad, do not behave in a manner suitable for a citizen of a socialist country.

These examples of activities by foreigners during their stay in this country, and of influence on our citizens traveling to capitalist countries are but a part of the enemy's efforts and intentions. We cannot remain indifferent to these efforts, but will continue to battle actively and implacably against enemy action by foreigners. As far as our own citizens are concerned, we will have to acquaint them better and more thoroughly with the methods of hostile propaganda and educate them in the spirit of socialist patriotism, in the spirit of conviction of the inevitable victory of socialism and communism the world over, in a spirit of pride in their nation which is one of the first to build a new, truly human, society.

Another form of penetration of hostile ideologies is to disseminate and transmit various printed matter, literature, flyers, etc. A number of governmental and non-governmental institutions, foundations and universities are engaged in publishing magazines, publications and various anti-communist materials. These publications extol the American way of life, praise western democracy and spread lies about the countries in the socialist camp. Ideological diversion carried out by this method also includes the so-called "post-office project" organized by the United States. They send "scientific" books and anticommunist treatises such as bourgeois magazines, newspapers, brochures etc. to the leading political, cultural and economic workers and to functionaries of social organizations. The amount of printed matter sent to Czechoslovakia is constantly increasing. While in 1963 2,067,416 printed pieces were sent, this number increased to 2,250,600 last year.

This activity is actively aided by the Czech and Slovak post-February emigration. They influence a part of the compatriot public and try to extend this influence to the CSSR via the publications issued. The type of activity they engage in is illustrated by the following example.

In the periodical "Slobodne Slovensko"/Free Slovakia/ published in Munich by the Slovak emigration, the "representatives of the Slovak religious, cultural and political life in the free world" published a declaration addressed to the "enslaved nation in the fatherland". The declaration, among other matters, contains the following:"... Slovaks welcome

the idea of a European, or central European federation. To implement this idea they will gladly sacrifice any amount of their sovereignty. But, for all future times, they wish to live under their own name, their own government, their own representation. They stand decisively against communist propaganda, against Marxist atheism and against falsification of our old and more recent Slovak history..."

A number of other periodicals, printed matter and literature sent to us have a similar content to purposely influence our citizens negatively, to sow distrust among them and to encourage bourgeois nationalist tendencies.

Radio propaganda also has its place in the system of ideological penetration. Twelve broadcasting stations beamed to Czechoslovakia devote almost 90 hours daily to Czech and Slovak broadcasts. The inflammatory broadcasts of Radio Free Europe with its 45 broadcasts daily which are 19 hours long is but a link in a chain of broadcast propaganda. The Voice of America is active here, also Madrid, Paris, Rome, Deutsche Welle, etc. The purpose of their broadcasts to our country is to create distrust in building socialism and communism, to abuse and slander the countries in the socialist camp, to disrupt the unity of this camp, attack party and government officials and, lately, to belittle all measures dedicated to eliminate the deficiencies in our national economy.

In addition to these organizations there are additional institutions in the capitalist countries dealing with ideological subversion. Among them are press agencies, broadcasting companies, church institutions and organizations with religious overtones such as the anticommunist organization called Moral Rearmament. The US has established a so-called Special Program for Cultural Representation the purpose of which is to send cultural agents into various parts of the world. In the past seven years the United States have sent over 4,000 artists into more than 100 countries of the world under this program. In 1963 the State Department has created a special Bureau of Cultural Relations, an international cultural exchange agency which coordinates all cultural and scientific activities abroad.

The British government also has been concerned with problems of "expanding cultural relations". In the middle of 1963 a special committee was established which directs its activities to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria. It is obvious from the composition of this committee that this is an agency engaged in organizing anticommunist propaganda in the socialist countries. The activities of this committee lean on "specialists" in communist affairs.

In the United States there are over 7,000 private "charitable" organizations whose capital is to contribute to "progress in science and art, support universities, research institutes, hospitals and support the development of cultural relations with foreign countries." The funds, however, are used to entice scientists to the United States and for financial campaigns against the socialist camp.

Nor do the churches stay out of the anticommunist struggle. Consistent with the new imperialist tactics they have lately turned to new and more flexible forms of activity. The new course of church activity is a deviation from the old, rough forms and "crusade" methods used against communism. The imperialists are convinced that the ideology of the Catholic church in the present situation has all the earmarks of becoming a "unifying ideology" of the contemporary "free" world. The use of the new church policy is outlined in the article "Methods for Fighting Communism" published in the Jesuit periodical *Civiltà Cattolica* in March, 1965. According to it Catholics should not attempt to defeat communism by physical pressure. Such methods are morally unacceptable and politically unfruitful. Catholics must wage a total war against communism on a democratic foundation and with democratic means. The war should be aimed at disarming communism by proving its inability to liberate man from estrangement and to lift him up spiritually. This form of struggle against communism, in the opinion of Jesuit circles, calls for daring and initiative, patience and a great deal of time. "... It is illusory to believe that we will rid ourselves of communism soon and at a small price; the struggle will remain the task of the present generation and perhaps for future generations also..."

The churches also speculate that conditions governing their activities within our republic will also change in the future. A direct reflection of this attitude are efforts to create a united, antiatheistic front which could assume a position in society permitting it to influence future developments in the CSSR. They devote much attention to ensnaring the young and try to be more active in their ranks.

In the past twenty years the socialist ideology has become deeply rooted in the conscience of the workers. A crushing majority of citizens have adopted socialism, even those who formerly did not believe in it or were fluctuating. This revolutionary process is and was being carried out in a complicated internal and international situation which still affects it. It is our task to continue to deepen and strengthen people's conscience, to educate them to discern the correct from the incorrect, a good intention from a harmful one.

We must therefore carry on a continuous struggle against all manifestations of the bourgeois ideology, morals, and attempts to renew it. The bourgeoisie is interested in disrupting peoples' psychology, to create moods of distrust. It utilizes difficulties encountered in building socialism and tries to draw people from their path at least a little, be it to the left or to the right. It speculates with outdated ideas and habits, with the wish for an easy life, wealth, etc.

The Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence in no way permits coexistence in the ideological sphere. The theory is still valid that the bourgeois ideology persists where our own ideology does not. The 12th Congress of our party has charged all communists with the active battle against the effects of a hostile ideology, with knowledge of Marxism-

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Leninism, with a higher level of ideas. In addition, the struggle against a hostile ideology is not only a matter for communists but is an important task for social organizations and for all agencies of a socialist state: a matter for our entire society.

At several meetings, the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party emphasized the need for stronger ideological efforts by the party, for concentrated forces to battle hostile ideologies, to isolate their proponents and to prevent their influence. Only by utilizing intensively all methods for ideological work in a united and purposeful way can we decisively strike against an enemy ideology. The victory of Marxist-Leninist ideas which are the expression of the purpose of life of the labor class, of the gigantic majority of humanity hoping for peace, freedom and progress, is indubitable, but it will not be accomplished without our efforts.

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